



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Interments—Limit of Time. (Ord. 109 N. S., Aug. 28, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The bodies of all deceased person dying within the city of Vallejo, also the bodies of all deceased persons brought to this city for interment, must be interred or placed in a vault in some cemetery within a period of 5 days from the occurrence of the death of such person dying in this city, and in the case of bodies transported to this city for burial, within a like period of 5 days from and after the date of arrival of such body.

Penalty.—**SEC. 2.** Any person or persons having charge of the disposal of any deceased person's remains, whether such decedent shall have died in the city of Vallejo or have been transported to said city for burial, who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

Embalming—Certificate of Death. (Ord. 107 N. S., Aug. 28, 1912.)

Embalming without certificate of death or permit from coroner prohibited.—**SECTION 1.** No person shall use any embalming or preservative material in or upon the body of any deceased person, either by what is known as the "cavity injection" or "temporary embalming," or by injection into the blood vessels, or by any other means, or at all, without first obtaining a certificate of death from the attending physician, if there had been one, or in his absence, or in the event there had been no attending physician, then a certificate of death or a permit to embalm from the coroner. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to forbid the use of ice in and upon such body for the preservation thereof.

Record of the use of any embalming fluid must be kept.—**SEC. 2.** Any person using any of the material mentioned in section 1 (excepting ice), after having obtained the certificate or permit therein required, shall make and keep a record of the use of such material, showing the time and place of its use and the means employed and the material used. Said record shall be exhibited by the person keeping the same to the coroner or any peace officer whenever an exhibition thereof is demanded by him.

Certificate of death to be issued by attending physician within two hours after demand, except where the post-mortem examination is held.—**SEC. 3.** It shall be the duty of every attending physician to give the certificate of death required by law within two hours after demand therefor, except in such cases where a post-mortem examination is necessary to determine the cause of death.

Penalty.—**SEC. 4.** Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Ord. 91 N. S., Aug. 22, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person shall expectorate on the floor of any public building or on any sidewalk in this city.

Placing of receptacles in public buildings.—**SEC. 2.** It shall be the duty of the committee on public buildings to furnish a sufficient number of suitable receptacles for the reception of sputum and cause the distribution and maintenance of the same in public buildings at such locations as may be deemed advisable to afford necessary convenience and accommodation.

Penalty.—**SEC. 3.** Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$25 or imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Notices to be posted in public buildings.—**SEC. 4.** The committee on public buildings shall have prepared and caused to be posted and kept posted a sufficient number of notices prohibiting the expectoration upon the floors of said buildings, and the janitors